ples, which has 417,435 inhabitants; then comes Palermo, 196,000; Turin, 179,635; Milan, 177,693; Genoa, 119,610; Florence, 111,500; Leghorn, 80,000; Bologna, 75,000 None of the other towns, except Messina, reach 30,000 in-

The year 1802 opens finding France still endeavoring to betain a solution for the Roman question, in order to withdraw the French army from the Papal dominions. The Emparor continues to employ all his influence, personally and diplomatically, to sinduce Plus IX. to be resonally and diplomatically, to sinduce Plus IX. to be resonalled with king Victor Emanuei and the 22,000,000 of Roman Catholic Italians who are his devoted subjects. M. de Lavalette, the new French Ambassador at Rome, has already had interviews with Cardinal Antonelli, in which he urged upon him the necessity of the sovereign Pontiff extrioating himself from a position which, if prolonged, may prove as fatal to his spiritual as his temporal rule. The Loudon Times of the list of January has an editorial on the financial condition of England, which ends thus——We can pay our way, and squeeze out enough sur-

We can pay our way, and squeeze out enough suraling a tax. But with war the expenditure will be-b torrific. The garrisoning of Canada is already an ex-ice business, and all our ordinary calculations must be

with those quarretsome Yankees." It is stated that Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co. have ten.

guaranteeing its efficiency for one year.

The Morning Advertiser asserts that General Scott. Lower Canada, if he (the Emperor) would side with the

THE MASON-SLIDELL CASE.

Effect of the Anticipated Settlement According to the News by the Hansa.

The King of Prussia on the Mason-Sidell Affair.

DESPATCH OF COUNT BERNSTOFF, PRUSSIAN MINISTER FOR FOLEIGN APPARES, TO THE PRUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT \(\frac{1}{4}\)ASHINGTON, ON THE TRENT APFARE.

Mons. I.E BARON—The warlike measures which President Lancoln has taken by see against the Southern States, which have separated from the Union, were calculated, immediately upon their occurrence, to inspire in his Majosity's government the apprehension that they might castly give occasion to the legitimate interests of neutral States being thereby injuriously affected.

This apprehension has been, unfortunately, entirely justified by the violent capture and carrying away of Measure. Mason and Sidell from on board the neutral mail steamer Trent by the commander of the North American war ship San Jacinto.

This occurrence, as you will easily believe, has created the greatest sensation in England, as in the whole of Europe, and has not only placed the Cabinets, but also public opinion, in a state of the most extreme expectation.

Although England is certainly alone immediately affect.

rope, and has not only placed the Cabinets, but also public opinion, in a state of the most extreme expectation.

Although England is certainly alone immediately affected by that act, still one of the most important and generally recognized rights of neutral flags is at the same time caffed in question.

It is not requisite that I should now enter into an explanation of the points of law precisely involved. Public opinion in Europe has pronounced itself, with rare unanimity, and in the most decided manner, in favor of the injured party. We ourselves have only hitherto hesitated to acquaint you with our views upon the transaction because, in the absence of reliable intelligence, we doubted whether the captain of the San Jacinto had been guided in the course he adopted by instructions received from his government or not.

We still at present prefer to believe the latter supposition correct. Should, however, the former prove to be the actual state of the case, we should feel ourselves compelled to ascribe a more serious importance to the matter, and to regard in it, to our great regret, not an isolated fact, but rather an open threat of the rights appertaining to all neutrals.

We are as yet not positively acquainted with the de-

and to regard in it, to our great regret, not an isolated fact, but rather an open threat of the rights appertaining to all neutrals.

We are as yet not positively acquainted with the demands forwarded upon the part of England to the Cabinat at Washington, upon compliance with which the maintenance of peace appears to depend.

As far, however, as we are informed of them, we entertain the conviction that no terms have been proposed by England by which the dignity of President Lincoin could reasonably be offended.

His Majesty the King, animated by the sincerest wishes for the well being of the United States of North America, has desired me to advocate the cause of peace with President Lincoin, through you, in the most emphatic manner. We should consider ourselves fortunate if we acceeded by this means in contributing to a peaceshie solution of a conflict out of which the greatest dangers may spring. It is possible that the President may have already decided upon and expressed his resolution. But of whatever nature this may be, it will at any rate he consolatory to the King's government, looking back upon the uninterrupted condition of the sincere friendship which has prevailed between Prussia and the United States since their foundation, to have frankly submitted to the Cabinat of Washington its view of the present case, as well as the wishes which are therewith connected.

I begt to request you will read to the Secretary of State at Washington the above despatch without delay, and, if he desires it, will leave with him a copy of the same. I shall expect to be favored byta speedy notification of the fulfilment of this commission.

I have to present to you the renewed assurance of my profound consideration.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

The First Gleam of a Penceful Adjustment in England—A Wholesome Fear of the Ulterior Consequences.

[From the London Cironicle, Jan. 4.]

The hope raised by the intelligence brought by the Africa that the Trent difficulty admitted of a peaceful solution has somewhat diminished that keen anxiety with winds we have hitherto watched every indication of

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS OF THE ARABIA.

The Mason-Slidell Case in England.

Reception of the News of the First Idea of Their Restoration.

Reception of the News of the First Idea of Their Restoration.

Opinion of the Aristocrats, Ministerislists, Abs. Litionists and People at Large.

Opinion of the Aristocrats, Ministerislists, Abs. Litionists and People at Large.

American was a complete to the Commerce of the Special Control of the Aristocrats, Ministerislists, Abs. Litionists and People at Large.

French Opinion on an Anglo-American the Aristocrats of the Aristocrats, Ministerislists, Abs. Litionists and People at Large.

The American opinion on an Anglo-American the Aristocrats of the Aristoc

The "Stone Pleet," the Union Military
Plane, and the Cry of Abolition.
[From the Loudon Chronicle, Jan. 4.]
There have been signs and wenders in the Midland.
In the very city of Peace Apostiening, in the capital of
King Bright, in Birmingham itself, six thousand men
have declared, by a majority of ten to one, against the
scheme of arbitration in the affair of the Treat. Where
was the genius that should have guided them, mel-

diary crime which menaced the city with destruction. No class of the inhabitants, however, were more eager or strenuous than the slaves in their efforts to extinctish the flames; and if at Richmond, Memphis or New Orleans a repetition of the disaster occure, we shall be at no loss to trace the infamy to its originators.

We do not, of course, implicate Mr. Lincoln in these foreclous enterprises of his partisans. Nor do we confound the whole American people with the readers of that execuable print which, like our own Sepoy journal, gathers into itself all the vulgarity, slander and billousness of an entire capital. We do not suppose that even the President's graceless colleague would condescend to boast about setting six thousand sails thying upon all the seas, confiscating the Canadas, the West Indies and Ireland, and hurling Great Britain into the same rum which overwhelmed Carthage and Tyre, Spain, Portugal and the Putch republic. This sort of builtying is worthy only of aliterary footpad, and, disgraceful as the conduct of the federal government has been, it is too prudent, and, we trust, has too much self-respect, to adopt a language so utterly imbecile and malignant. Still, the policy of the Cabinet has been sufficiently infinical to English feeling to justify every word of rebute and suspicion which has been published on this side of the Attantic, and to encourage us in additing by our original opinion, that America will only yield to menaces, however courteously they may be phrased. It is perfectly just on the part of lord Russell to adopt a conclinatory tone; but the measures of his government will be far more persuasive than the blandishments of any despatch; and however calm may be the representations of Lord Lyous, the true commentary upon the event will be found in the English press, always leaving out of view that pernicus little parlourful of anti-national bigots who have just been repudated at their own headquarters, and suffered the heutterable mortifiest on of an irrestrievable detect at Birmin

Influence of the New York Press on the Question of War or Peace.

[From the London News, Jan. 4.]

We have another day's intelligence from America. The steamer Hansa, which arrived at Southampton gesterday, brought the New York journals of the 21st att. The news is still indecisive, since it reports no action of the government. There is nothing in it from which the most ingenitate slegarghist could make one of those short, snapping sentences which ring through Europe when some critical event is to be announced. Nevertheless, it is most important; if no decisive resolution of the Washington government is reported, the promise of such a decision is affirmed abundantly. If we were to adopt the theory of some of our concemporaries, that the government of America resides really in the New York press—atheory which has been harrivelly put away since the arrival of the Africa—we might say that the question of beace or war was afready accided when the Hansa left New York. The leading journals are unanimous in decising that the fullest satisfaction must be given to England. The New York Times concludes a review of the legal bearings of the case by deciaring that the American government is "bound to restore matters to their original status," and to "give up the rebel ministers." The New York Health also says that it is intermed that the Cabinatias and an apology for their seizure by Captain Wilkes. "And the Histant also says that it is intermed that the Cabinatias that could be protection of the British lag, and an apology for their seizure by Captain Wilkes." And the Histant endorses this resolution, though in a mean and truculent way, of course.

We fruit we der not premeture in congratulating our readers on the dissurances of continued peace which three tickings came to convey. We trust that one of the greatest calculations which they make for the country, have shown themselves as enlightened states means and trust we calculate the could be gain to a country, have shown themselves as enlightened states into some the st

(From the looses of Criments, and all security that growth is the very core of These Association, in the agents of the theory of the Association o

as afraid of them. But he is too sound and consistent a liberal to besitate on which side to bestow his aympathy in that unhappy struggs between a people and a government lighting for their free institutions against an oligarchy of slaveholders. And in a case where the honor of an old nation is engaged on the ones side, and the pride of a growing and substitions people on the othor, the member for bradford is cautions and deliborate in seeking to elucidate the facts of an international question, to determine the principles which should govern its adjustment without sacrifice of honor on either side, and, without insisting of hand and dogmatically on the resort to arbitration before he has accertained whether the opportunity for arbitration has arrived, he urges that the possibility and propriety of appealing to some better decision than that of the sword should be kept in view. This, it truth, is all that can be advanced with any show of reason or pruience at the present moment in favor of a principle which may not, after all, whether fortunately or unfortunately, he susceptible of application to the present case.

It is not in these columns that our readers will look for a word against a principle to which we cleave as a pladge of a happier future for the Old World and the New. But in such acrisis as we are now passing through it is impossible for us to be quite so cosmopolitan as to forget that England is our country; and that English rights and interests are the nearest and dearest to English public writers, as to the rest of their fellow country men sahore or afloat. It is in this spirit that we earnestly condemn the policy of dividing English opinion on the previous question of national honor, or representing it as divided. Our government has addressed a demand to the Cabinet of Washington as moderate and conclinatory in form as it is decided in substance; and having done this, it has a right to count for something on the strength and imposing appearance of strength which comes of national union even more

States Contrasted—As Inakling of Frear Concerning Union Privateers.

One of the most actually the contrast of the American pelucinose and the construction of the contrast of the American pelucinose and the constitution of the contrast of the American pelucinose and the constitution of the contrast of the American and that in no country was useful knowledge more universally diffused. Nevertheless, their delaisation in the substitution of the contrast of the c

made. I might be that a difficulty would arise in the set-tlement of the question, and some had mentioned arbi-tration as the proper mode of having it solved. He was not disposed in that meeting to discuss the question of arbitration, but he thought that if the Americans were not inclined to listen to the moderate demands of Eng-land, they would not be likely to listen to reason through the intervenition of any other Power. If the American government really wished to make reparation, it might be done in a very simple manner, and the English govern-ment would not tend on any punctitic which our national honor might not demand.

The Hanne's News on the Stock Exchange.

[From the London Times (City Article), Jan. 4.]

The stock market has closed with remarkable buoyancy to day (3d), at a further improvement of five eighths per cent, making a total advance of 1½ per cent since the lat inst. The opening bargains in consols, which left off yesterday at 91½ a ½, were at 02 a ½, and the market was firm but quiet till just before the termination of business, when there was a general engerness to buy, and an aim at immediate rise to 92½. The final quotations were 92½ a ½ for money, and 92½ a ½ for the new account. A recovery has thus taken pace exactly to the price that was current previous to the news of the Trent cutrage, the intrinsic character of the market having meanwhile been benefitted by a large and steady influx of builton. The recent discovery that the stock of cetton in the country is in value about £1,000,000 beyond the amount that had been estimated is also a not unimportant advantage.

From the character of the rise in consols this afternoon it was inferred that the Hansa may have brought advices to the government from Lord Lyous of some informal intimation having been given by the Washington Cabinet that Messrs. Mason and Slidell will be restored.

The commercial advices from New York by the Hansa, which are one day later than those by the Africa, continue to show confidence that peace will be preserved. An impression was general that the government were immediately about to make an extraordinary effort against the Confoderates to avert the growing discontent at the absence of results. Meanwhile, the question of a suspension of specie payments continued to occupy attention, and further shipments of gold were to be made by the Europa, which will be due at Liverpool from Boston on Sunday next.

OPINION IN FRANCE.

The Pence Feeling in Paris.

[Paris (Jan. 2) correspondence of London Post.]

Those who have hoped and believed that hostilities between England and America would not take place are certainly amongst the minority: but I find that we are gaining partisans and friends daily. The tone of society and the Bourse is peaceful to-day. The three-per-cents have advanced 45c., closing at 67f. 50c. We have nothing to record from the Northern or the Southern States. We still ledieve in peace. The evening Paristan journals say that from the little new material found for speculation most people believe in "an arrangement" between the governments of St. James and Washington.

[Paris (Jan. 10) correspondence of the London Herald.]

Touching this American question, in the new number of the Kerue des Deux Mondes, published to-day, M. Forcade exhibits to what a lameviable extent a man of real talent and ability can lower himself when he writes under the influence of party spirit and isnorance. He sets out by stating that the demand of England is in strict conformity with legality and jostics, but asks if a great nation should be guided by the mere rules of law, like some pettifogging attorney? He then, warming with his subject, proceeds to state that unless fingland medilies her demands, it is clear that she must be actuated by motives of the most sordid interest, &c. He also fancies England deeply conamored of the Foutherners, "as all times the most bitter enemies of England," and takes an opportunity to assert his opinion that the civil war can only end by a reconstruction of the Union, and his conviction that the secessionist cause must sudde ly collapse. In short, instead of the caim, temperate and judicious reasoning we have been accustomed to read in the Ravue des Deux Mondes, M. Forcade's remarks might be embodied into a leader in any of the sonsation papers in New York.

What M. Forcade Says on the Subject.

what M. Forcade Says on the Subject.

From the Revue des Deux Mondes, of Paris, for January.]

We cannot contemplate with indifference a crisis which threatens with dissolution the more vital portion of a America. The coolers with which the South seems to wish to connect its cause forever with that of slavery, and the great principle of free labor on which the prosperity of the North rests, do not allow of generous feelings hostiating between the two parties. The most pressing interests must make us desire the prompt conclusion of this crisis, to which a foreign war would give a duration and prospections more dangerous by augmenting the sufferings under which heighoud, France and all Europe are indirectly laboring. Now, the American crisis conact terminate but by the rectablishment of the Union. The executivist descriptions of the South—aperment cause of dissolution. It would again appear everywhere and on every pretext. State would separate from State, county from county, district from district. They would a I fall, as in South America, into an anarchy, with changing dictatorships, raised up and overthrown by violence, as the only remedy. If the present civil war be oppolonged, or if it be aggravated by a foreign war, the North will complete the rain of the South. We have aiready seen by the insteady seventy, to servile war, to those extreme measures which will not repair the mischief, but which will complete the rain of the South. We have aiready seen by the inst message of the President, and expectally by the propositions presented and discussed in Tongress, how difficult it is for the North to defend itself against the tendency which leads to these desperate existences. We may observe, in passing, that since the beginning of this struggle, people in Europe have not been just enough towards Mr. Lincoln and his friends. They have not had sufficient consideration for the reserve these have exhibited on the question of slavery. So far as it depended upon them, Mr. Lincoln and his friends. They have sought to ta tion of ascertaining whether the most respectable of all contracts, that on which depends the existence of a constituted State, can be broken at the possure of one of the contracting parties. Their moderation will perhaps be vain, but it is of importance that it should be admitted in order to free their responsibility from the terrible consequences which the necessities occasionel to the United States by the compleations of foreign policy may have for humanity. The incident of a war with England would be all the more deplorable, as at the present moment a great military sent shich would be fawrathe to the come of the North might lead, more repoilty than is telesced in Europe, to the re-stablishment of the Union. It must not be forgotten that the United States are in one of those revolutionary its when the moral effect is all powerful, when an accident suffices to change the course of ideas and of facts. If the North had its revenge for the defeat at Bull's run, if time be not given to the government of the Southern confederation to take root in the minds of the inoffensive masses, if, after having broken the material force on which it rests for support, or having disturbed it in the opinion of men of order by offering serious guarantees in their interest; it is possible that the accessioniat edifice may fall to pieces like one of those frail constructions which american genus pleases lised with raising in a single day. It is, porhaps, at the moment when an effective blow is on the point of being struck that the Americans will be surprised by the fatial diversion of a foreign war. We know, in fact, that the capital of the Union is nothing now but a vast camp, and that military preparations are become the only thought of the Northern States. After their first follies the Americans have their diversions of a foreign war. We know, in fact, that the capital of the Union is nothing now but a great war is not organized like a President's section. The Americans share this character of the Europe Theorems. The following

States a serious influence, though still hidden in the mysterious uncertainty of the future.

[From the Paris Seicle, Jan. 1.]

We do not flatter curselves with the hope that 1862 will bring us the solution of the American crisis. Unionists and separatists, federals and Confederates, abolitionists and sparatists, federals and Confederates, abolitionists and partisans of slavery, at the commencement of a struggle which has given rise to all these barbarous neologiams, cannot all at once lay down their arms. But what will war effect? Why make the gulf between them wider and wider? Is a return to peaceful discussion possible? Are the respective pretensions of the North and of the South of such a nature that they cannot be beneficially examined by the eminent men of the disferent States or by impartial mediators? Mediation, which certain journals have rejected as visionary, we still regard as the sole means, not only of putting an end to the internal discords of the great American republic, but also of preventing a war between England and the United States, which number among their citizous so many of her sons. We are aware that at London and Washington, at Liverpool and New York, the act of violence committed in the Bahama Channel has caused an eflervescence which has not yet subsided. Preparations are being made on both sides, unit warlike defiances exchanged; but all the Journals agree, in spite of the despatches received, in considering as promature the non possumus of the American government. Accurate calculations show that the last communications of the British government could not reach Washington till the 234 ult. We therefore still hope for a penceful issue, and redouble our efforts to promote a friendly settlement of this grave difference, which French daylomacy has judged with such culmusz and dignity.

New Year at the Tuileries.

NAPOLEON'S DIPLOMATIC OFFICIAL EXCEPTION.

[From the London Times, Jan. 3.]

The usual leves was held at the Tuileries on New Year's day with the customary ceremonial and the same pomp. The order of the reception was, however, somewhat departed from, in consequence of the repairs going on in front of the Pont Royal. The general officers, staff and officers of the National Guard and of the army were introduced to the throneroom by the long gallery, which runs parallel to the Seine. The "great bodies of the State" entered by the central pavilion, known as the Pavilion de l'Horloge, and were introduced to the presence chamber by the Salon d'Apolio. At eleven o'clock the Emperor and Empress received the Princes and Princesses of the imperial family, the grand officers of the crown, the grand mistress of the Emperos; household, the governess of the Prince Imperial, the officers and ladies attached to the household of their Majesties and the imperial family, the almoners and chaplains of the Emperor, the clergy of St. Penis, the cardinals, ministers, marshals, and admirals, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and the Governor of the Invalides.

At midday their Majesties attended mass in the chapel of the Tuileries. At one o'clock the Emperor, seated on the throne, with his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon on his right, and on his left his Imperial Highness Prince Coulon Lucien Bonaparte, received in the throne room the members of the diplomatic body, the deputation of the Knights Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, the members of the State; the deputation of the Grand Officers of the Legion of Honor, and the civil authorities who are admitted to pay their respects on these occasions.

The following address from the diplomatic body was read by Count Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, as senior Ambassador present:—

Sieg.—The members of the diplomatic body here assembled have the honor to offer to your Majesty: through me, the expression of their respectful homage on the cassion of

New Year at the Tuilcries.

me, the expression of their respectful homage on the occasion of the new year.

The diplomatic body, sire, are always happy to be embled to repeat their wishes for your Maisety's happiness, and that of your august family.

The Emperor replied as follows:—

It is Emperor replied as follows:—

It is the has just passed away the kind wishes. The year which has just passed away has been marked by commotions in many points and by calamities to royal families. I hope that the new year will be more favorable to kings and to peoples.

His Excellency the President of the Senate addressed his Majesty as follows:—

Sing—The Senate offers to your Majesty its eager homage. After a period of ten years happily passed, 1820 opens a new era; may it aid to the prosperity of France, to the satisfaction of the Emperor and to the greatness of the empire. Such are the artent wishes of the Squate, the firm devotion of which is known to your Majesty, and which in its good wishes of happiess does not separate the Emperor from the Empress and the Prince Imperial.

The Emperor replied:—

The Emperor replied:—

The Emperor and to count upon it to assist me in perfecting the constitution, at the same time maintaining intact the fundamental bases upon which it rests.

His Excellency the President of the legislative body spoke as follows:—

Sing—In the name of the legislative body I come to express to the Emperor the expression of its sincere devotion and its prayers for the prolongation of your life. It expresses the same prayers for ner Majesty the Empress and for the Prince Imperial. The legislative body will, it rust, see in this metaly connected with that of the imperial family.

The Emperor replied:—

It eat deeply what you have just expressed. The legislative body will, it rust, see in the medifications which that of the imperial family.

The Emperor as the same prayers for ner Majesty the Empress and for the Imperial The legislative body will, it rust, see in the modifications which that of the imperial family is a supposed to the im

Pays describes in a forid way the fact, which I gladly admit, that there was no harm in any of the Emperor's short speeches, and, on the contary, some promise of good—The Emperor has spoken. Four times over he condescended to reply to the homage and good wishes of the ambassadors of Europe and the representatives of France. Four times over his word was a word of peace and conditation between kings and their peoples; between the conservative and progressive elements of modern societies; between the sentiment of dynastic fidelity and that of national aspirations; and, finally, between Church and State.

Archbishop Hughes, Napoleon and the Prince Imperial.

[Paris (Jan. 1) correspondence of London Star.]

The most intense excitement still reigns here respecting the American question, and every ridiculous invention of some Paris journalist is caperly swallowed and firmly believed till it is discovered to be a pure invention. All kinds of rumors are rife about conversations at the Tulieries, and the real scattainmist that were therein expressed by Napoleon. The cordial reception of Archbishon Hughes by the Emperor is not without its weight on certain minds, more especially since it has been learned that "the Imperial boy" was brought in to get the Irish prelate's blessing.

Rebel Hoax on an American Consul.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 3.]

A Frankfort letter states that Mr. Murphy, the American Consul in that city, receivily received a letter, apparently from the two burgomasters, informing him that his passport was ready, as the Germanic Confederation had recognized the Confederation of the Southern States.

Mr. Marphy, suspecting some trick, sent the document to the burgomasters, who at once declared that their signatures had been rather cleverly imitated.

the burgomasters, who at once declared that their signatures had been rather clevorly imitated.

The Emglish Demand for Mason and Sildeli.

[Translated from the London correspondence of the Independance Belge, of Jan. 2, for the New York Herath.]

The new year has begun wing good news. The despatches brought by the Africa are of a nature to awaken serious hopes that the government of Washington will listen to the voice of justice, wisdom and reason. The despatches of which I speak are more official than those published by our journals...

I am therefore ability of give you some new and authentic information concerning the course of conduct which Lord Lyons has been instructed to pursue. His instructions enjoin on him not to send in his ultimatum smill three days ofter he shall have received it. During these three days he is to see Mr. Lincoln and his Ministers, and to endeavor to make plain to them the motives which have caused the demand of Messra. Mason and Sildeli; to prepare them for the tenor of the ultimatum itself, and to bring to their notice the consequences of a refusal. If these preliminary counsels are not regarded, he will send in his ultimatum, offer three fall days pas et in negociati in, like those I have referred to, and he will add that his government had instructed him to demand his pasports seen days after thetramentsion of the ultimatum, if the demands therein specified be not complied with.

It is, therefore, evident that the ultimatum was not send on the 20th, when the Africa left.

A grave circumstance hitherto unknown to the public will operate strongly in our favor at Washington. It is now known that in the month of June last the French government proposed to ours to recognize the Southern States. M. Fould himself was made the organ in Pondon of this policy, which was repelled by the drittish Cabinet.

It is to be presumed that before coming to a final determination, Mr. Lincoln will submit the question to the law officers of the government. It is almost certain that the decision of th

Autograph Letter from the Prince of Wales.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, specially summoned in London on Thurs say, January 2, the following most affecting autograph letter from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was received and read:—

and read:—

Ossonne, Dec. 28, 1861.

Gentlance—Prostrated with overwhelming grief, and able, at present, to turn her thoughts but to one object, the Queen, my mother, has constantly in her mind the auxious desire of doing honer to the memory of him whose good and glorious character the whole nation, in its sorrow, so justify appreciates.

Actuated by this constantly recurring wish, the Queen has commanded me to recall to your recollection that her Majesty had been pleased to assent to a proposal to place a statue of herself upon the memorial of the Great Exhi-